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EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Double Number.

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois.

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Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of
the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar—Paid Annually. Life Membership, \$25.00

VOL. XIV.	APRIL-JULY, 1921.	Nos. 1-2.
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A DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL.

Readers of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society will note that this is a double number of the magazine, being numbers one and two of volume fourteen, April and July 1921. The Journal like many other historical periodicals has been far behind in the dates of its publication. There are many reasons for this, but now that some of these conditions no longer exist it seems best to combine two numbers for two or three issues and thus bring the Journal up-to-date. This will be an improvement in the Journal and a great convenience to its readers.

The editors are sorry to adopt this course but it seems the best plan, and the attention of the members of the Society is directed to it.

**“CARL S. VROOMAN OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,
TO HEAD FARMERS’ GIFT CORN PROJECT”.**

Carl S. Vrooman of Bloomington, former assistant secretary of Agriculture, was appointed February 4, chairman of the “gift corn project”, of the American Farm Bureau federation. He will have charge of collecting the 50,000,000 bushels

of corn which the farmers of the country have offered to give to feed starving Europeans. Shortly after announcing Mr. Vrooman's appointment, J. R. Howard, president of the federation, received a telegram from the heads of the railway labor brotherhoods offering the services of trainmen free in moving grain from farms to seaports. President Howard immediately wired the various railroad executives, asking them to furnish the rolling stock free.

STEPHEN WHITE CELEBRATES 103D BIRTHDAY.

"Uncle Steve" White, who is probably the oldest man in the state celebrated his one hundred and third birthday on Wednesday, February 9, with almost all his children present. From the reports that came to us, we believe that the relatives and friends of this aged man had a splendid time when they gathered at the old homestead with this old gentleman who has passed the century mark by three years according to the old family record.

Uncle Steve as he is familiarly known is a veteran of the Mexican war and we would like to go to this old gentleman and get a real story for we have not had the pleasure of interviewing him and getting his life's history. At present Mr. White is enjoying very good health and possesses a keen and active mind for a man of his age.

A large number of friends attended the party given in honor of "Uncle Steve" and it would take time to give the event the attention it deserves. He has fifty-three grand children and 5 great grand children. Late in the afternoon the children and friends of Mr. White departed for home expressing a desire to be with this old man upon many more such occasions.

MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM DEDICATED.

The Joseph Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University was dedicated to the public service Tuesday evening, February 8th, 1921. Its classes began work at 5 o'clock the next afternoon.

Its plans have been formulated, its purposes made known, and, in the Rev. George Craig Stewart's phrase of invocation, "the wedding of the newspaper and the University performed". And work begins. Decidedly the ceremonies in Patten gymnasium on the Evanston campus had distinction. The setting was good. The people assembled beneath a canopy of green foliage that arched itself over many flags and lights. Above the speakers' platform hung a portrait of the editor for whom the school was named. Beneath it sat one of his two daughters, one of his grandsons, three presidents of American Universities, editors, business functionaries of great newspaper properties, judges, educators and men of affairs. There was the roll of music, the glow of the purple of chancellors' robes, and the flash of the scarlet of the deans' gowns. The flags, the roses, the academic ritual, the dignitaries, all that was fine and fitting. It was a pity that the hundreds of men working down town on the morning's newspapers could not have seen it. It would have given them a thrill of pride and happiness out of the picture, for it would have told them that the academic world is not aloof, but with them.

Things that had meanings were said cordially, earnestly, intimately during the dedicatory services. From Paris, London, and New York, from Florida, and from the lips of the editors and the three presidents on the platform there came to the 1200 listeners sentences that gave them much besides empty phrases and felicitation.

There could hardly be a dedicatory ceremony in which less idle talk was uttered. They all talked about and for an institution they want to have mean and stand for better writing, better scholarship, better workmanship and more spirituality.

They were very concrete.

"Faith, hope and charity" said David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois. "Faith—that is the church; hope—that is the school; charity—that is the newspaper.

President Scott, too, wasted no words in defining the reason for the school. He said: "For centuries we have had in America, schools of theology, for training the leaders in

the church. For decades we have had normal schools for training leaders in the schools. But only now are we beginning to establish schools of Journalism to train the leaders for the press." And later: "Editors are cooperating because they believe the school will bring into the profession better trained men and women, that it will make some contribution to elevating the standard of the profession, and contribute to the ethical religious leadership of the press."

From Printing House square the overlord of the Thunderer—Northcliffe of the London Times—sent a long message by wireless from which these thoughts spring at you: "Events of the last six years have widened and deepened channels of journalism, and increased the demand for pilots of public thought who know the waters far beyond the famous three mile limit of your eastern coast."

Imbedded in the cablegram of Lauzanne of the Paris *Matin* was this: "The journalist has but one ancestor, Diogenes."

From *Petit Parisien*, Senator and Editor Paul Dupuy said to the students in the audience: "As journalists you must remember always that you are the eyes, ears, and tongue of millions who depend upon you to see, hear and speak for them."

And Warren G. Harding told them why the *Marion Star* is a success when he touched on his thirty-six years in Ohio journalism.

"I send my cordial greetings to the students in the Medill School of Journalism, and wish them the achievement of stamping their individuality on their professions and their work as Joseph Medill left his impress on a great journalistic achievement. Nothing surpasses the possibilities for service that are vested in a great journal commanding the public confidence. That confidence is won through a soul in one's work and a good conscience in every utterance."

Joseph Medill Patterson, on behalf of The Chicago Tribune, which is associated with the University in the founding of the school, surrendered it formally to the University authorities. Like Arthur Brisbane of Mr. Hearst's newspapers, like President Judson of the University of Chicago, he was very human. The surrender was complete and in disclosing

the terms of the foundation, Mr. Patterson said: "President Scott made two stipulations—that he would take our money, and that he wouldn't take our advice if he didn't want it."

The audience knew President Scott and it shouted with appreciative laughter.

Mr. Patterson paid his tribute to Eddie Doherty, the reporter. The school was Doherty's idea, he said: "For months amid mild snubs in the office and in academic halls he had worked on the idea and nursed it, and made it take form and allurements until editors and presidents took respectful notice. At last he won. As our chief said: "He came in with his story", which means in the argot of our profession, to win against odds, to deliver, to make good.

Doherty is in Mexico now or he would have been in that hall—writing this story, which would have been better. Mr. Patterson continued: "This school is started. Just as free as any school ever started. It was not started as a memorial. It was a growing, vital institution before its name was chosen. We are glad and proud that the name it bears was chosen because the name of a man whose record was long and honorable has been given to a school whose record, we believe, will be long and honorable."

Some differences between the purposes and plans of the new School and the Joseph Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, were pointed out by the speaker, who said: "Perhaps there is an impropriety in my seeming to criticize that great school, but if there is, it will be extenuated by the fact that they won't care what I say about them."

Again there was a shout from those who have detected a certain condescension in the attitude of our eastern colleagues. The gist of Mr. Patterson's point was that the new school did not, among other things, propose to rear reporters who, if you sent them out to get a photograph of a prominent safe-blower, came back with a three column article on the industrial situation in New Jersey.

Mr. Brisbane followed: He said the question of the evening was "If newspaper work is worth while, can it be taught?" He believes it can, but before he went into the question he paused to turn a very deft two-handed compli-

ment to the lady in black who sat at President Scott's right and to his predecessor on the platform. "I now have an interesting sidelight on the theory you will find discussed in Galton's work on heredity—that is, that genius is inherited only through the daughters of a great man."

Then Mr. Brisbane bowed toward the lady and the audience laughed delightedly. It was very pretty to see and hear—it was done so deftly. Here are some of Mr. Brisbane's forcible remarks: "The newspaper is to a nation what the voice is to an individual.

The individual without a voice is nothing. A nation without a voice is the prey of any conspiracy."

"Ladies and gentlemen, the American newspaper is the market square where 105,000,000 people gather every morning and evening."

"To see a thing clearly and to describe it simply—that is the reporter's task. What is the newspaper man's business? Seeing clearly, keeping his head, using judgment and feeling. If you see an execution or a disaster, or cruelty or poverty and don't feel them, your reader won't feel with you. The danger for a newspaper man is that he will cease to feel. To be a good newspaper man you must always keep jumping in."

That prompted Mr. Brisbane to add that Steve Brodie did not jump off Brooklyn Bridge, but dropped off a dummy and then rowed out to it.

Edgar T. Cutter, chief of the central division of the Associated Press, then cordially read messages from Frank B. Noyes and other officials of the great news dispenser, and President Judson, speaking of the old days, said that in his first reportorial assignment he had tried to be humorous with the result that his editor said to him next day, "young man, you are very young." When he remembered those days, he said "My thought is how I would have welcomed instruction in what not to say and how not to say it."

From Robert R. McCormick, now in Europe, came a letter to the students, which was read by Dean James A. James, and from which we quote:

"Let no man think he can be a successful newspaper charlatan. There are such people. We don't deny it. But their success, though it glitters for a while, is neither sound nor lasting. It is ephemeral and the end of such men, as disaster after disaster in the annals of journalism proves, is ignominious. Nor do they survive so long in our profession as elsewhere. The man of unsound heart cannot day in and day out bare his unsoundness to the public eye without detection. We, too, stand in the glare of a publicity that is pitiless.

"Therefore the soul of our work is service—not alone public service that is wide and inspiring, but, as you will find when you at last swing into the work, personal service that imposes many obligations and makes many a heavy draft on your time, your patience, your tact, and, upon many occasions, your courage and your loyalty to yourself and your community and country.

"But I would not have you think of your future as a kind of martyrdom. Yours will be a service that, I insist, is well requited. I am proud and happy to have been a factor with President Scott and Captain Patterson in establishing this new and intimate relation between the daily press and a great institution of learning. We needed the institution. We shall try, modestly enough, to prove to you that it needs us."

MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM GIVEN ITS FIRST SCHOLARSHIP.

On February 5, 1921, the first free scholarship of the Medill School of Journalism was established. The gift was from the Chicago Woman's Aid, and by a coincidence, benefits not only the Medill School of Journalism, but also another institution which bears the name of the editor for whom Northwestern University's new foundation was named.

Defining to President Walter Dill Scott the purposes of the Medill School of Journalism's first scholarship, Mrs. Edward Gudeman, president of the Chicago Woman's Aid, said: "Because the Chicago Woman's Aid has been active in Americanization work in the neighborhood of the Medill High

School, our club has decided to make the new scholarship in Journalism available to students who complete the two years of junior college work at that school. In other words, the scholarship covers full tuition fees for one year in the Joseph Medill School of Journalism, and will be awarded to that senior in the Medill High School, who in the judgment of the principal of that school, gives the best promise of success in the profession of Journalism."

Miss Julia B. Stern, Chairman of the educational department of the Woman's Aid, explained further that the scholarship will cover tuition fees for one year in the regular day full time classes of the School of Journalism at Evanston for the Academic year, 1921-22. The Chicago Woman's Aid is a long established organization composed of Jewish women. Its headquarters are 4622 Grand Boulevard. It did great war work.

SPRINGFIELD OBSERVES LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The City of Springfield, the State of Illinois and Nation, joined by the little South American Republic of Peru, united Saturday night, February 12, in paying homage to Abraham Lincoln, at the Annual Lincoln Day Banquet at the Leland Hotel in Springfield. The affair, given under the joint auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association and the Mid-Day Luncheon Club, marked the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the Great Emancipator's birth.

The prophetic vision of deep religious convictions and ever present sense of justice of Springfield's greatest citizen were eulogized by His Excellency, Senor Don Frederico A. Pezet, Peruvian Ambassador to the United States; The Hon. William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, Governor Len Small of Illinois and other speakers.

Singing of "America" opened the meeting. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Jerry Wallace, Rector of Christ Episcopal church. Clarence J. Root, president of the Mid-Day luncheon Club, after reading telegrams from President-elect Warren G. Harding and General John J. Pershing expressing their regrets at their inability to accept the invi-

tations extended to them to speak at this year's banquet, extended the greetings of the Mid-Day Club to the distinguished guests of the evening.

United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman greeted the visitors in behalf of the Lincoln Centennial Association. Governor Small then was introduced as toast master of the evening. He declared, in his opening remarks, that Lincoln was a man of the common people, their hopes and their aspirations and therefore was able to sympathize with them at all times.

Governor Small introduced Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania. The Executive of the Keystone State, in the course of his address, declared that "had Lincoln not lived and had not this nation through him not remained united, strong and self reliant, there seems to be little doubt but that civilized society would have fallen in the recent crisis."

The Peruvian National Anthem was played before Senor Pezet began to speak. The visiting ambassador pleaded that all statesmen take Lincoln for their model, asserting that if they do, the "causes of many wars will vanish like morning mists in the sunlight." He declared that Lincoln belonged not to Americans alone, but to all just men everywhere.

He said also "Today it has been my privilege to do honor to the memory of your great president, and in the name of my country, I have deposited a wreath bearing the colors of Peru at his mausoleum. This tribute I have paid imbued with the most intense sentiment of my government, and people, who were thus afforded an opportunity to show their love and admiration for one of America's greatest citizens, and one of the world's most remarkable men, but also, in a very real sense, carrying out what would have been the earnest desire and hope of my grandfather, the contemporary of Abraham Lincoln. When I consider that I owe the privilege of having been given this opportunity to you, gentlemen of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club, to you gentlemen of the Lincoln Centennial Association, and to you, Sir, the Mayor of this capital city of the great State of Illinois, I feel that I am indebted to you for what is probably the greatest honor that has ever been accorded me in my whole life. For what can compare

with the honor of being here today, in this the National Shrine of your most beloved statesman, invited to pay tribute to his great memory, and moreover, to be one of the famed few who have been given this privilege.

And when I reflect that I am the first citizen of a Latin American sister Republic to be the recipient of this honor, I assure you, gentlemen, that I feel that verily a bond has been established between us, I feel that the undying spirit of the Great Emancipator stands before us as he lived, stretching his hands out to us and drawing my people and yours closer together in intimacy and understanding.

The Ambassador closed his remarks, with a Toast to Lincoln, "Acknowledging what I owe to this great country, its government and people, I would beg you to do honor with me to the great Lincoln, the foremost statesman of America, by rising with me, and in a sense of true Lincoln Americanism pay a tribute of respect on this day of days in this city, hallowed by being the depository of his remains, to the man who today holds the honored and extolled position that Lincoln once held—To the President of the United States."

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCES IN CHICAGO.

Children in 10,000 rooms of Chicago schools reverently listened to the reading of the Gettysburg Speech Friday, February 11, as part of the celebration exercises for Lincoln's hundred and twelfth birthday anniversary. Instead of general school exercises, each room provided its own program. In many, a pupil recited the emancipator's speech. In others it was read by the teacher.

Children from all of the north side schools were invited to visit the Chicago Historical Society. Members of the Society were present to explain the Lincoln exhibit and Mrs. Eleanor Gridley gave a talk during the day on Lincoln: Boy and Man."

Addison G. Proctor, the only living delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, spoke before the Chicago Historical Society on "Life Portraits of Lincoln." Proctor was just 21 years old when he came from Kansas as

a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln for president.

Dr. M. M. Quaife, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, talked on "The Mystery of Lincoln's Genius." He has traced all of Lincoln's ancestors from the first Lincoln to come to America in 1637 down to Thomas Lincoln, father of the president.

The Lawyers' Association of Illinois gave a luncheon. Judge Marcus Kavanagh spoke on "Americanization and Lincoln."

Birthday anniversaries of both Lincoln and Thaddeus Kosciuszko were observed by the Polish National Alliance in the Studebaker Theater. The anniversaries are on the same day. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis and Consul-General Sigmund Nowicki of the new Polish republic, were the speakers. The Grand Army and Memorial Association observed the anniversary. The principal address was given by Attorney Frank C. Loesch. Col. George V. Lauman read the Gettysburg address.

The United States Daughters of 1812, State of Illinois, celebrated Lincoln's Birthday at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Col. John V. Clinnin gave the address.

Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution met in the Fine Arts Building. The Right Rev. Samuel Fallows gave an address on Lincoln, and Chancellor L. Jenks, past president of the Sons of the American Revolution gave a talk on "In the Spirit of the Revolution."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHICAGO. SEMI-CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with special services the second week of February, culminating in the Golden Jubilee services on Sunday, February 13th, when the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the church for the past twelve years delivered the Anniversary Sermon at the morning service, the Rev. James G. K. McClure, D. D., gave an historical address at the afternoon service and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., gave some reminiscences at the evening service. Form-

er pastors of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in the fifty years of its history have been: The Rev. Dr. David Swing, Rev. Dr. John Abott French, Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson and Rev. Dr. William Robson Notmon, now deceased, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall and M. Woolsey Stryker.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MONUMENT TO
MEMORY OF UNION SOLDIERS ERECTED IN
LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA.

One of the first private monuments of its kind other than State, Government and other official monuments erected south of the Mason-Dixon line to the memory of soldiers of the Union Armies who fought in the Civil War was dedicated February 12, Lincoln's birthday at Lynn Haven, Florida. Credit for the building of the monument goes to a former Illinoisan, Dr. William W. Krape, until a few years ago a resident of Freeport, Illinois and former member of the Illinois legislature from the twelfth district. Dr. Krape is now mayor of Lynn Haven. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served through the greater part of that conflict with the 46th Illinois Volunteer infantry. Soon after his election as mayor of Lynn Haven he presented to the townsfolk, many of whom are Civil War veterans and former residents of northern States, the proposition to build a monument in memory of Union Army Veterans who after the war settled in Dixieland.

WESLEY SOCIAL CENTER AT ILLINOIS STATE
UNIVERSITY. DEDICATED.

Lincoln College, Oxford, England was represented at the dedication of the social center building of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Illinois, Tuesday, February 15th. John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Society, was a fellow of Lincoln College for twenty-six years. In recognition of that fact the seal of Lincoln College has been carved over one of the bay windows of the new Wesley Foundation building at the University of Illinois. The rector of Lincoln College in accepting the invitation to be present wrote, "We are much interested in your foundation and your recognition

of its historical connection with Lincoln College''. The exercises in connection with the dedication covered four days. Representative churchmen were present from all over the United States and Canada. Four of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church took part in the program. Bishops Thomas Nicholson of Chicago, William McDowell of Washington, F. J. McConnell of Pittsburg and Theodore S. Henderson of Detroit. A pageant by the University of Illinois students was a feature of the exercises. The pageant showed John Wesley as a student at Oxford University, as well as some of the later episodes of his life. The closing episode was an international one, parts were taken by foreign students of the University, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Hindustans and Latin Americans. Two of the most beautiful rooms in the building will be set apart for the use of the 230 foreign students of the University and will be known as the International rooms. The rooms were given by Mrs. Fannie E. Jolly of Grayville, Illinois in memory of her son, Mayo Jolly. The Social Center is the first of a group of buildings which the Methodist Episcopal Church has under way at the University of Illinois under its centenary program. The entire group will cost more than \$1,000,000. The architecture is Gothic and the material used is Bedford stone. Among the trustees of the Wesley Foundation are Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago and W. K. Heath, the president of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. Dr. James C. Baker, the director of the foundation, has been in charge of this work at the University of Illinois for fourteen years.

EXTENSION OF THE ROOSEVELT ROAD FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS AS A MEMORIAL IS PLANNED.

Extension of Roosevelt road as a scenic and historic highway from Chicago to St. Louis, winding amid the beauties of the Illinois river valley, was proposed to State highway officials in Chicago, February 14th. The plan, fostered as a tribute to the memory of the late president, was offered at a meeting at the Union League Club. Col. C. R. Miller, director of public works of Illinois promised his support. Other officials also were enlisted to aid in the campaign for its success.

Roosevelt road is now completed from Chicago's lake front through Wheaton to Aurora and down the Fox river Valley to Ottawa and Pekin. The proposed extension will touch all spots of especial beauty along the Illinois river. "This proposal is a matter of great importance to future generations," declared W. F. Carlson, executive secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. "The linking up of a roadway, hitherto unthought of, that will take in the beautiful scenery of the Illinois, and giving it the name of Colonel Roosevelt, is a step in history." It was stated at the meeting that there now exists a number of highways running through the state, one of them a continuous hard road from Chicago to St. Louis. The latter may be called purely commercial, while the proposed Roosevelt way will link up the finest patriotic sentiment with the best points of interest in our state. It is planned to organize a tour of the proposed right of way as soon as the weather permits. Engineers, members of the Roosevelt Association, highway officials and influential citizens from points along the highway will be invited. At the meeting the state was represented by Col. C. R. Miller, S. E. Bradt, Superintendent of highways; Thomas G. Vennum, assistant director of public works, and Clifford Older, chief engineer. The Roosevelt Memorial Association was represented by Frank G. Logan, Jens Jensen, Frederick W. Perkins, Howard V. D. Shaw, and W. F. Carlson.

PROFESSOR ALBERT A. MICHELSON GOES AS AN EX-
CHANGE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
PARIS, FRANCE.

Professor Albert A. Michelson, whose star measuring apparatus has startled the scientific world, left Chicago Tuesday, February 15, for Paris, France, where he will lecture as an exchange professor in the University of Paris for three months. Incidentally he will visit London, where he will be decorated by societies and lecture on his discoveries. Professor Michelson before his departure viewed the fifth issue of films by the Society for visual education, of which he is a supporter. The films, which are being sent throughout America to bring expensive experiments to the smaller insti-

tutions of learning, showed a number of experiments in electricity. The announcement of Professor Michelson's new device to measure the stars came last December, and attracted the attention of the scientific world. By it he has measured many of the greater suns in the visible universe, among them Betelgeuze, which was found to be many million times greater than our sun, and of such immensity it would fill the greater portion of our solar system. He also ascertained that one star, Olpha Orionis, has a diameter 300 times as large as our sun and a volume 27,000,000 times as large.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, FIRST CITY TO CREATE HEALTH DISTRICT.

Quincy is to be the first Illinois City to avail itself of the State law which permits cities to create health districts and levy a special tax of 2 mills for its support, according to Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson who conferred with Quincy City Authorities, February 18th.

MRS. MARY POTTER OF DWIGHT, ILLINOIS CELEBRATES HER 107TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Linking, six wars, extending from the Revolution to the late conflict with Germany, Mrs. Mary Potter of Dwight, Illinois celebrated her one hundred and seventh birthday anniversary, February 23rd. Mrs. Potter has a career that has no counterpart in the United States. Her grandfather, a soldier of the Armies under George Washington; her father fighting against the British in the War of 1812; while she contributed supplies to the men who fought in the Mexican War, the Civil War, the War with Spain and finally the great World War. Mrs. Potter has a personal knowledge of the six struggles for liberty that has been granted no other person in Illinois, or perhaps in the United States. Mrs. Potter was born in Essex County, New York, in 1814, four years before Illinois was admitted to the Union. She came to this state soon after it was admitted to Statehood and has lived here ever since. When they gave land away to attract settlers,

Mrs. Potter and her husband procured one of the grants from the government, for a farm in Livingston County, and that tract is yet in her possession, one of the few pieces in Illinois or it may be in the middle west, which has not changed hands since the original grant from the government. Making this farm her home for more than sixty years, Mrs. Potter turned it over to a tenant when her husband died twenty-five years ago and has since lived in retirement in Dwight. All but one of her children died from the debility of old age. The only surviving child is a son, Albert, residing in Peru, Indiana. He and his children and grandchildren attended the celebration of Mrs. Potter's one hundred and seventh birthday anniversary.

ILLINOIS STARTS FREE CORN TO LANDS OF HUNGER.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED CITIZENS OF EUREKA HELP HANDLE SEVENTY-TWO WAGONS.

(BY FRANK RIDGWAY.)

With all the spirit of an old fashioned husking bee, Illinois farmers turned up their shirt sleeves and started the first gift corn rolling toward Europe's starving children. Seventy-two heaping wagons rumbled into Eureka, Illinois on Feb. 21st, 1921 bright and early from all parts of Woodford county.

Practically every one of the 1,500 Eurekans donned denims, grabbed a shovel, and helped to handle the 2,600 bushels of corn brought in by the farmers. Two corn shellers were kept humming, while twelve men kept a constant stream of corn running into the grain wagons and to the elevator, where it was run into cars. Two cars were loaded.

Frank Shamburg and Ed. Lehman donated the shellers. Frank Felter, president of the Woodford county farm bureau, brought his tractor from the farm to run the shellers. The cobs were sold from \$1 to \$5 a load and the money will be used to buy more gift corn. Some farmers were not able to bring their corn in and 500 bushels more were loaded later.

This gift corn day was the first of eight planned in the county. The call did not go out until a few days before the

day appointed, when every farmer was asked to give half a bushel of corn for every acre planted last year. The second gift corn day was held at El Paso a few days later. Others were held during the following two weeks at Minonk, Benson, Roanoke, Metamora, Secor, Washburn and Goodfield. Sixteen car loads of corn all told will be given by Woodford county, basing the estimate on the number of bushels donated at Eureka.

Similar days will be held throughout the corn belt. Indiana farmers will soon begin to load gift corn at Valparaiso. Iowa farmers will start loading at about the same time. As soon as a sufficient number of cars are loaded they will be assembled into trains and started for the seaboard and Europe.

All of the Illinois corn, which is being handled under direction of Howard Leonard, president of the state farm bureau, will be milled in the United States and sent to Poland and the starving children in central Europe.

A total of 5,000,000 bushels will be given by American farmers—1,000,000 bushels, milled, will be distributed by Hoover's European relief committee; 1,500,000 bushels, milled, and 500,000, shelled, will go to Poland; 1,000,000, shelled, to China, and 1,000,000, milled, to European countries through a Catholic relief commission.

Nine railroads have agreed to haul the gift corn free of charge. C. S. Vrooman, director of the project, has asked W. L. Barnes, manager of the car service section at Washington, for cars and for free billing.

Final arrangements for the project were made at a conference of farmers, rail executives, relief committees, and millers held recently in the office of the president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CITY OF CHICAGO UNVEILS TABLET TO ITS SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES.

Mayor Thompson on Tuesday, February 22, paid tribute to the city's hero dead, to whose memory the city unveiled a bronze tablet in the main corridors of the City Hall. "America and American Citizens are proud of the American sol-

dier, living or dead", he said. "I yield to none in my respect for the flag and uniform of my Country". To these mothers and fathers of stalwart boys who in our latest War, in obedience to the call of their country, went forth to fight and to die under the call of Old Glory, I bring the consolation they may derive from the knowledge that their sons, just entering into glorious manhood, died as soldiers of the republic in the performance of their duty, and that they, too, are entitled to their full share of the honor and the glory which a generous and grateful nation accords to its defenders." The tablet was designed by Nancy Cox McCormack, who briefly explained the thought back of her work.

NEW DIRECTOR OF FIELD MUSEUM, DAVID CHARLES DAVIES.

David Charles Davies has been appointed head of the Field Museum, succeeding Frederick Skiff (deceased). Mr. Davies was born in Wales, entered the Museum Service in 1894. Before that he was employed by Marshall Field. Mr. Davies has superintended one of the largest jobs of moving known. The entire museum with its many antiques and curiosities has been moved from Jackson Park to the New Grant Park Building, and was opened to the public May 3rd.

FIELD MUSEUM OPENED TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1921.

Final preparations for opening the New Field Museum of Natural History in Grant Park, May 3, were completed on Monday May 2, 1921. Just one year after the work of transferring the 560 car loads of exhibits from the old structure in Jackson Park was started. Witnessing the finishing touches were Stanley Field, president of the board of directors; D. C. Davies, acting director; and John Glynn, Superintendent. When the doors of the \$6,750,000 structure are thrown open to the public, guards attired in new French gendarme uniforms were on duty to show visitors around. The decision to dress these men in the quaint uniforms which were worn by the guards at the World's Fair and later in the old Museum

was made by the board of directors to maintain the atmosphere of the old building. The Museum will be open every day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., it was announced. Admission will be free on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. On other days a charge of 25 cents will be made to cover incidental expenses.

The first exhibition room after the entrance is passed is the Stanley Field Hall, where is seen an exhibit of East Indian jewelry of various ages. A Chinese gateway, nineteen feet high and more than sixteen feet wide adorns the southern end of the hall. The work was carved in teakwood by inmates of a Chinese orphanage maintained by missionaries near Shanghai. Close by can be seen a number of bronze bathtubs used by ancient Romans.

An exhibit of American Indian life showing totem poles, war clubs, weaving, and pottery is another interesting feature of the main floor. The Egyptian section contains mummies and coffins thousands of years old, ancient glassware and pottery work showing the artistic ability of one of the earth's first civilized peoples.

Another striking exhibit is a roomful of mounted prehistoric animals of Africa, among them being the mastodon. Nearby is an Irish deer of the post-glacial period, and a great herbivorous dinosaur which was found by scientists in Colorado in 1901. In the piscatorial exhibit every known species of fish is represented, including the skeleton of a whale forty-five feet long.

The first floor also includes the James Simpson theater, where 1,000 persons can be accommodated at scientific lectures which are to be given from time to time.

The opening of the Field Museum of Natural History is important in the progress of Chicago as one of the educational centers of the world. It is a step in the civilization and culture of mankind. The former site of the Museum, in the old World's Columbian Exposition palace of art in Jackson park, was not as advantageous as it might have been because of its distance from the hotels and business center of the city. It had many thousands of visitor, but their numbers

will be greatly increased because of the new and convenient location in Grant Park.

Housed in classic architecture and ranking near the top of the world's list of great museums, the museum is one of Chicago's greatest institutions.

The museum's huge American Indian Collections alone, counted the best and most extensive in the world, more than repay a visit. Museums are great storehouses of knowledge, accumulating material for the student, the scientist, the historian, as well as for intelligent laymen.

PLAN TO PRESERVE THE OLD FIELD MUSEUM BUILDING IN JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO.

It is hoped that the old Field Museum building in Jackson Park will be repaired and preserved at a cost of \$1,640,000 and this will be done if the recommendation of the Municipal Art and town plan committee, Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is carried out. The Chicago Woman's Club, the City Club, and the board of governors of the Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs are working toward the end of saving the building from ruin. A report urging that the necessary funds be raised by a mill tax on the south park districts was presented at the full committee meeting in the Cliff Dwellers' Club, February 12, and was then submitted to the south park commissioners. The plan is to have a referendum on the tax at the earliest possible moment. "The building is in excellent shape," D. H. Burnham of the subcommittee said. "It could be covered with a permanent waterproof cement, re-roofed, and thoroughly repaired, and have an adequate, modern heating plant installed for \$1,640,000," he states in his report. "The old art palace is practically unequaled as a pure example of architecture", George Maher, Chairman of the art committee said. "For sentimental reasons alone it should be preserved." Some of the uses advocated for the building are: A community recreation and art center, art branch of the Art Institute, space for the exhibit of the Trocadero collection, and other art ex-

hibits. The subcommittee which drew the report is composed of Mr. Bunham, Richard E. Schmidt, Howard Shaw and Thomas E. Tallmadge.

LINCOLN BEAT HIS JUMPING.

J. J. Russell, 92, of Lincoln, Ill., who used to hop, step, and jump with Abraham Lincoln (although he was twenty years younger than Mr. Lincoln) has recently celebrated his fiftieth wedding anniversary with Angeline Aldenderfer Russell, 88. When Lincoln traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit from 1839 to 1857, he stopped at the Deskins tavern, across from the frame court house where he practiced law. The old Court House is still standing. A block to the west the young men of the town would gather to pitch horseshoes, hurl the maul, and for wrestling and jumping. "I always beat Abe in the hop, step and jump," Russell says, "but he beat me in the broad jump. His legs were too long for me." This town was early known as Postville, having been laid out by Russell Post in 1835. Lincoln is a mile from the former town of the Kickapoo Indian Nation, on the banks of Salt Creek. The first whites came in 1819.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN B. GARRIGUS CELEBRATE THEIR SIXTY-SECOND WEDDING ANNI- VERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Garrigus, 1020 Lathrop Avenue, Forest Park, Chicago, celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary, May 5, Mr. Garrigus is 87 years old and his wife 81. They were married in Lacon, Illinois, and came to Chicago forty-four years ago. The couple belong to two of the oldest families in Illinois.

The Garrigus family in the days preceding the Civil War, had the only hotel in Lacon and among their guests was Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Garrigus served with the Union troops throughout the Civil War. There are two grandchildren, Helen and Edna Davies, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Davies. The aged couple have also a son, Percy and another daughter Nettie C. Carrigan.

**MR. AND MRS. FRANK M. PEBBLES CELEBRATE
THEIR SIXTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.**

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Pebbles, residents of Oak Park since 1865, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary Sunday, June 26, 1921 in the home of their daughter Mrs. Fred G. Baker in Alameda, California. Three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren were among those present. Mr. Pebbles came to Illinois from Wisconsin to become "ornament and designer" in the "old round house" of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. In those days locomotives were named after various celebrities and it would be the duty of Mr. Pebbles to paint the countenance of the engine's namesake on the headlight.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN SEEMS TO LIVE AGAIN AT
NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS.**

GOVERNOR SMALL DEDICATES STATE MUSEUM.

The old streets where Abraham Lincoln walked as a grocery clerk, the old cabins where he probably told many of his famous stories, the old Rutledge Tavern wherein his friends had boasted "Abe could out-wrestle any one thereabout", came back to life on May 19, 1921, with the dedication of a museum in the State Park where old buildings are being restored. Only in place of a crowd listening to Abraham Lincoln or watching "Abe Lincoln" wrestle, there was a crowd listening to Governor Len Small. There is a Lincoln Museum at the center of the park. Representative Homer Tice of the Menard district presided at the ceremonies and introduced Judge G. E. Nelson, president of the Lincoln-Salem league. Many of the State's Representatives and Senators were in the audience. "Although nearly overwhelmed in Springfield by business of State incident to this General Assembly" the governor said, "I deemed it my sacred duty as governor and a precious privilege as a citizen of our grand commonwealth to meet with you today to pay homage again to the memory of Illinois' greatest son, that king of kindness, Abraham Lincoln." Governor Small paid further tribute to Lincoln and told how the State had grown since those days.

Then in closing he said, paraphrasing the Gettysburg address. "Let us be dedicated to the task for which he fought and died, that from our honored dead we consecrate ourselves anew to the cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that his sacrifice shall not be in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH DOYLE NINETY
YEARS OLD.

CARRIED MESSAGE THROUGH CONFEDERATE LINES DURING THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Doyle celebrated her ninetieth birthday, May 21, 1921 in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Doyle, the wife of a Civil War Captain and the mother of Hon. C. J. Doyle, former Secretary of State, is one of the few women who carried messages through the confederate lines during the Civil War.

MEMORIAL TREES.

(From the Chicago Tribune, April 22, 1921.)

No finer memorial could any one ask than a tree. James Keeley's suggestion that a tree be planted on the national highway for every man who gave his life in the recent war is an inspiration. The Tribune has broadened the idea to make this tree planting a memorial of service, and we hope to get the support of the American Legion, all the patriotic societies, the G. A. R. and other veterans' associations, and, of course, the press.

The central idea in its latest form is that a tree shall be planted on a main highway for each man who served his country in the late war, the tree to bear his name, unit, and service. There were over four million in the national army. It has been roughly estimated that at thirty foot intervals a line of trees on both sides of the national highway could be set from New York to San Francisco, and still leave more than

half the men without representation. The latter could be provided for along the other main highway systems, north and south.

The project, we think, should be taken up by states and we hope Illinois will lead off. Every Illinois man with the colors on sea or land, at home or abroad, should be commemorated by a tree, a tree bearing his own name, somewhere along the main highways of this state.

In the prairie country the plan should appeal especially, for we need trees for soil preservation, for road protection, for beautification. Every Illinois boy in the A. E. F. will remember the fine trees that lined the French roads mile after mile. What an addition to the comfort of travel in our hot—or cold—and windswept countryside would be similar files of fine trees, traversing the landscape wherever the great roads run.

The plan has a footing on practical grounds, for the planting of the memorial trees, besides yielding immediate benefits in making travel pleasanter, acting as windbreaks, etc., would undoubtedly stimulate tree planting by individuals and by communities as a permanent policy.

The salvation of the soil productivity of the Mississippi valley depends upon forestation.

But we place this tree campaign on higher grounds than the material advantage it assures. The American people have just passed through one of the great experiences of their history. It was an experience of sacrifice, of high effort, of inspiring accomplishment. That the nation rose to the test and met it in a spirit of which our ancestors might have been proud and our posterity will be proud is due to the character of our people and especially to the character of the men who, at the battle front or in the camps preparing, did their duty with intelligent will and with a spirit unconquerable.

To this character and to this spirit we can erect monuments and memorials of marble. But let us do more than that. Let us recognize the individual whose service went to make up the splendid whole by planting four million trees along the highways of the republic, each dedicated to a patriot who, according to the opportunity and place assigned to him, served loyally the common cause.

The significance of this will, in *The Tribune's* opinion, sink deep into the nation's consciousness, strengthening the sense of our nationhood and our common citizenship. Above all else it will write across the face of the continent, in symbols of living beauty, the real meaning of the American republic, which is that our institutions, our strength, our prosperity, our progress rest upon the individual citizen—private as well as general, from the President, with his heavy burdens, to the untried youth casting his first ballot. That tremendous reality we call America rests upon each of us, stones in a mighty arch which bears the nation's destiny and, we may say it without arrogance, the foremost hope of mankind.

This is what the planting of the trees will mean to us and to our successors. American representative democracy belongs to the freeman, the individual who is not lost in class or caste, the essential unit, whose character and spirit sustain the whole.

No deeper, truer lesson of the meaning of American could be read in the benignant countenance of our beloved land. The trees will keep the lesson green for ourselves, for our posterity, for the world.

MEMORIAL TREE IDEA INDORSED BY PRESIDENT HARDING.

President Harding indorses the *Chicago Tribune's* movement for soldier memorial tree planting along the highways of the country. In a letter to J. M. Patterson one of the editors of the *Tribune*, the President says he is "altogether responsive" to Mr. Patterson's request for an appeal to the people to participate in this memorial idea. "I can hardly think of a more fitting testimonial of our affection and gratitude than this;" the President said. The following is his letter:

Washington, D. C.,
May 5, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Patterson:

I find myself altogether responsive to your request for an appeal to the people to plant memorial trees along the important public highways as memorials to the men who were sacri-

ficed in the World War and, indeed, also to those who gave their service without the ultimate sacrifice. I can hardly think of a more fitting testimonial of our gratitude and affection than this. It would be not only the testimony of our sentiments, but a means to beautify the country which these heroes have so well served. A general adoption of this plan would, in the coming years, be noted as one of the useful and beautiful ideas which our soldiers brought back from France. The splendid avenues of France have been among the great delights and attractions to travelers there and a similar development would equally add to the beauty and attraction of our country. I am pleased to know that the idea has been already taken up quite extensively and that considerable progress has been made. If the cooperation of state, municipal and county administrations may be secured, as well as of the forestry services of the nation and the states, it ought to be possible to make a rapid advance in a comparatively short time. I hope that you and your coadjutors may be successful in securing a most substantial beginning in this direction during the present season."

President Harding's indorsement of the memorial tree campaign makes the White House family unanimous on the subject, the first lady of the land, Mrs. Harding, having given the movement her approval Saturday, April 30th, when she planted a memorial tree for the State of Ohio, in the grounds of the American Forestry Association.

STATE OFFICIALS FAVOR PLAN FOR MEMORIAL TREES.

Governor Small, the State Highway Commissioners and the State Director of Agriculture gave their indorsement to plans to create roads of remembrance for soldiers of the World War on May 13th. They told State Adjutant William Q. Setliffe of the American Legion that a special meeting will be called on Wednesday, May 18, to decide exactly how the trees should be planted. "There is no law as to how far apart they shall be", said Adjutant Setliffe. "No permits are needed for planting these trees. The last question about dis-

tances will be decided upon Wednesday and the planting can begin at once."

Peter Mortenson, Superintendent of Chicago's schools said: "The school children will want to help in these great 'Roads of Remembrance'. The idea of planting many at one time is, of course, the only sane way to do the thing, and much more will be accomplished than if the trees were planted individually. I will study on a plan whereby the children can assist and we will give it publicity in all Chicago schools. Many children who cannot plant a tree or perhaps ever buy a tree and pay for the planting, might want to give something to the American Legion to assist in the purchasing of a tree."

ILLINOIS LEGION TO PLANT 10,000 TREES. GREAT CEREMONY PLANNED FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

The American Legion, through Major-General Milton J. Foreman, past department committeeman, and the State Adjutant, William Q. Setliffe announced on May 5th that the legion will plant the 10,000 trees the county board has offered, or as many trees as it can get, even if it is more than that, on the last of the month.

It will be a truly great Decoration day, when the great organization of American fighters begins the greatest of all memory roads with this service. "It is the greatest thing ever undertaken," General Foreman said, "and it deserves the help not only of the Legion, but of every individual who had a live interest in this great war—and that means everybody. I can think of nothing that will do the country such credit and the soldiers such honor as these Roads of Remembrance". Adjutant Setliffe says he will notify all American Legion posts in Illinois to do all they can toward getting the trees planted as soon as possible. He will issue a general bulletin. Of course there are soldiers who had money. There are soldiers who still have money, but there are any number who, with their families, will want to give trees for their own soldiers, or their friends, and who haven't money. So if you can spare a little toward the Country's Roads of Remembrance send what you can to "The Chicago Tribune", Tree Editor.

There are 352,000 men and women in Illinois who served in the late war. Eventually there will be 352,000 trees to their everlasting memory, beautifying the roads of the State as nothing else could beautify them. The 10,000 trees will be planted under the watchful eye of experts who will, no doubt, volunteer their services. The forestry department at Washington will give directions as to the distance apart the trees should be planted and the distance from the road. The trees that are best suited to Illinois will be chosen by foresters.

ILLINOIS LEGION PRAISED FOR TREE MEMORIAL PLAN.

In a telegram to William Q. Setliffe of Chicago Adjutant of the American Legion of Illinois, the American Forestry Association today announces it will register every memorial tree planted in Illinois on its national honor roll and send certificates of registration to each post or next of kin showing the date of the planting. There is no charge for these certificates. The Association is registering memorial trees in one great honor roll from every state.

The telegram to Adjutant Setliffe follows: "Congratulations to the American Legion of Illinois on the great memorial tree planting plans, about which we have just read in the Chicago Tribune. Illinois will lead the states and set a great example to the rest of the country under the leadership of yourself and Colonel Milton J. Foreman. The American Forestry Association will register every tree planted on its national honor roll and send without charge the certificate of registration to the post or the next of kin. Tree day programs will be sent free to any post asking for it.

The Association sent fifty tree day programs to Adjutant Setliffe. This program is being used in thousands of places throughout the country. One of the biggest ceremonies thus far held under the auspices of the Legion was when a memorial tree was planted on the grounds of the Walter Reed hospital. The American Legion has issued bulletin No. 38 to every post in the world on Memorial tree planting as follows: "Department Adjutants are urged to notify their

several posts that should they desire to include the planting of trees in their memorial activities, valuable information can be obtained by communicating with the American Forestry Association, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. At the same time advantage should be taken of this opportunity to emphasize the fitting part played by the proper setting of memorial trees to any form of memorial as well as to encourage both the protection and preservation of all trees now growing within our cities. Due to the great interest being displayed throughout the country and to many instances where trees are being planted, the American Forestry Association is compiling a national honor roll for all memorial trees.

MEMORY TREES.

TIN HAT DESIGN FOR TAGS ON MEMORY TREES.

The American Legion for Illinois has decided upon the tags that are to label the memory trees for all soldiers of the World War. These trees that are to be planted along the nation's highways, to form across the country a great leafy cross.

Adjutant William Q. Setliffe, State Adjutant of the American Legion for Illinois, and his committee have decided there could be no more appropriate tag than one shaped like the famous tin hats or steel helmets that the boys wore in their overseas service. Among the sketches submitted this was the most popular, the suggestion having come from William Wisner, who drew the picture with the remark that no war need be named, the tin hat being peculiar to this greatest of all Wars, would be recognized instantly. The tin hat tag is being patented by Adjutant Setliffe.

Adjutant Setliffe will ask firms dealing in bronze plates for bids, and when they are all in, the tree markers will be ordered by thousands, and may be secured through the American Legion. Each community will have to find out how many tags it wants, and order them from the Legion. The lowest possible price will be obtained, as the tree planting cost must be kept low in order that all 4,000,000 trees may be in place by Memorial day 1922.

There must be nothing on the tags for the memory trees, except the name of the soldier and his regiment. The Legion thinks it best not to name his rank. Only the date of his death if he died in action, and only his name and his regiment if he did not die in action.

These trees are only for the glory of the soldiers, to perpetuate the memory of their service, and to give a great gift to posterity in these greatest of memory roads. The tree will be planted by the State and in the State in which the soldier lived, so there need be no name on the plate but his. Mrs. J. DeLacy, secretary of the Illinois Gold Star Mothers, who had three sons in the war, and lost one of them, was chosen by the American Legion to speak for the Gold Star Mothers at the big celebration in Minneapolis, June 11, 1921. On that date 555 memory trees were planted along the city's Victory driveway, dedicated to the soldiers from Hennepin County, Minn., who were killed in the World War.

OGLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CITIZENS PLANT TREES AS MEMORIAL TO SOLDIERS.

“What plant we in these maple trees?
Tribute from hearts that burn and ache,
And hurt with restless throbs that make
War's toll a lasting pain and deep,
All through life's years to mourn and keep;
And yet a glory pride and joy
That brave young souls should earnestly
Go fight and die for liberty
We plant with these maple trees.”

It was this spirit that caused the people of Ogle County to plant a maple tree for the dead and a white elm for the living as a part of their tribute to the heroes of the World War. This County was the first in the United States to plant “Service Rows” of trees along the roads, just as the Chicago Tribune has planned to have them planted as memorials along the Dixie and Lincoln Highways.

Mrs. Horace G. Kauffman of Oregon, chairman of the Woman's organization for Ogle County, Council of National Defense, and author of the poem, at the beginning of this article, while the war was still going on had planned a tree for every dead and living soldier. The planting was started in the spring of 1919 and still continues.

On August 29, 1920, the Oregon Unit consisting of six townships, dedicated the Rock River Service row by erecting a re-enforced concrete pier on which was placed a bronze tablet at the point where the row begins.

The Chicago Tribune's tree Memorial plan has gained widespread approbation. At a meeting held recently of the Legionnaires Club the project was indorsed.

Charles Lathrop Peck, president of the American Forestry Association declares that in the Tribune plan of Memorial tree planting the greatest good will be found.

ILLINOIS CITIES TO MAKE GRANT WAY TREE MEMORIAL.

Thirteen cities in Illinois have banded together and are going to make definite plans immediately to join in the Chicago Tribune's campaign of memorial tree planting and plant trees along Grant highway. This memory road before the summer is finished will link Chicago with the Pacific coast. The road is being made of concrete, part of it having been completed.

Colonel George D. Roper of Rockford, president of the Grant Highway Association, who carried through the dedication and improvements, and W. G. Edens, the Vice President, sent Malcolm Mackinnon of Rockford, the Secretary, to tell the Tribune of the highway Association's proposal. The cities that form the Association and will take over the responsibility of planting memorial trees to all soldiers along this road are: Chicago, Elgin, Hampshire, Marengo, Belvidere, Cherry Valley, Rockford, Freeport, Stockton, Elizabeth, Galena, East Dubuque and Dubuque, Iowa, the only city not in Illinois. Galena was General Grant's home and his home is now owned by the state.

Major George S. Roper, father of the Association's president, was in charge of the commissary in the first regiment that General Grant commanded, and later Major Roper was a member of General Grant's staff till the end of the war. The Grant highway, which starts at Chicago, extended to Dubuque, Iowa, until the Armistice; then it was lengthened, and now it stretches across to Yellowstone park, crossing Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming. This summer it will be extended across southern Idaho, Oregon and to Portland, making a national road from Chicago through to the Pacific coast.

Chicago has varied interests, more than one trail, and some groups who will plant along other roads than the Lincoln highway. But the Chicagoans who belong to the Grant Highway Association will center their planting interests there. A former member of Battery B, 149th Field Artillery, has a farm near Chicago, and this fall he proposes to plant a tree for each member of that battery, about 200 in all, in a clearing of about four acres. He will mark the trees for the comrades he fought with, and while he is considering hard maple trees for the living, and oaks for the dead, he invites suggestions.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1921 AT CHICAGO.

VETERANS OF FIVE WARS MARCH TO HONOR HERO DEAD.

From the first blare of the trombones in "Hail the Conquering Hero Comes", to the last soft notes of "Onward Christian Soldiers", as the Salvation Army marched into the distance, it was one of Chicago's greatest Memorial day parades.

There were veterans of five wars who thus publicly paid homage to their military dead; there were thousands of Chicagoans in the reviewing stand that stretched on Michigan boulevard from Chicago Avenue to Twelfth Street, who paid tribute to both dead and living.

Behind the grand marshal, General James E. Stuart, himself a veteran of three campaigns, there came the fast thinning numbers of Civil War Veterans in automobiles—men who years ago swung as proudly down the boulevard as did

the clean cut lads of the Reserve Officers' training camp of this Memorial Day. There were among those white haired soldiers some who saw service in the wars against the Indians. Behind them, more numerous, were the campaigners of the Philippines, of Porto Rico, of Cuba, and of the Florida coast in the days of '98. They included men who climbed the walls of Peking during the Boxer rebellion.

And then the veterans of the great war just closed—members of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the World War Veterans, the Buck Privates Society. "Reilly's Bucks" were there—their first appearance in a marching line since their triumphal return from France. There were Canadian veterans preceded by a piper's band; a thin straggling line of Italian fighters, a group of French poilus, a company of Britons.

And there were also—shall we say coming veterans of future wars?—the solid ranks of the National Guard, of the Naval contingent from the Great Lakes, of cadets from military academies and officers' training schools. Then closing, were the blue coated ranks of the policemen and firemen and the gray of the postal carriers.

The parade at the reviewing stand in front of the Grant park monument to General John A. Logan founder of Memorial day, lasted two hours and forty minutes. It was nearly eight miles in length. Long after the first battalions were dispersing at Twelfth Street the columns were still gathering at Lincoln park. In the official stand were Gov. Len Small, General Stuart, Grand Marshal, and his staff, Colonel Marcus Kavanaugh, Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, Colonel John V. Clinnin, General Florenz Ziegfeld, and Colonel James A. Healy, Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson and his staff, Chief of Police Charles C. Fitzmorris, and Mayor Thompson.

The Spanish-American War Veterans were under the command of John Wold. The American Legion was led by George Lee. Major-General Milton J. Foreman was in charge of the military division, with Brigadier-General Abel Davis commanding the 1st brigade and Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly the 2nd brigade.

The parade, while the most spectacular, was not the dominating feature of this memorial day. It was in the scores of cemeteries that one found its real spirit. At Oakwoods one saw two tall, quiet men in civilian clothes walk slowly down a gravel path and reverently lay wreaths upon two graves, then stand silent for a moment or two. They were General John J. Pershing, chief of the staff of the American Army and his brother, James Pershing. The graves were those of their father and mother. General Pershing later went to Princeton, Illinois, where he decorated the grave of his sister, Mrs. Richard Paddock. Later he reviewed a parade and addressed several thousand persons at the Princeton memorial day exercises.

At Graceland, over the grave of an unidentified soldier killed in France, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lake View Post, No. 235, held solemn services. In this same graveyard members of Lyon Post, No. 9, G. A. R., W. S. Hancock Post, No. 560, and Posts Nos. 91, 737, 540 and 575, G. A. R., assisted by Camp 6, Sons of Veterans and Posts 235 and 10 of Camp 21, A. L. W. W., held services.

In Mount Olive Cemetery Winfield Scott Post, 445, G. A. R., held its services at the monument which it has erected there. The sixteen survivors of the post were addressed by the Rev. Joshua Oden of the Irving Park Lutheran Church.

At Mount Hope Cemetery G. A. R., Posts Nos. 444, 628, 91 and 467, aided by Post No. 232 of the American Legion and Posts Nos. 513 and 177 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, held services and decorated graves.

At Oak Ridge, G. A. R. posts Nos. 602, 667 and 740, camps Nos. 74 and 75 of the U. S. W. V., and camps Nos. 61 and 65 of the S. of V. conducted the ceremonies.

At Mount Carmel Cemetery a detachment of Company "A" 2d Infantry, I. N. G., fired a salute over the grave of Miss Carmelite O'Connor, the only nurse killed over seas, whose body is buried in Chicago. Among the speakers were Monsignor William M. Foley, Vicar General of the Great Lakes District; the Rev. John F. O'Donnell, former chaplain of the 132d Infantry; Captain D'Archie, Chaplain of the Marines, and the Rev. Edward Dandowsky.

At Forest Home Cemetery, G. A. R., Post, No. 706, U. S. W. V.; camps No. 74, V. F. W., camps Nos. 143 and 105 the A. L. W. W.; camp No. 144 S. of V.; camp No. 12 and D. of V., tent No. 4 conducted the services.

At Waldheim Cemetery the Knights of Pythias were in charge of decorating the graves, at Woodlawn, the American Legion supervised the services and at Concordia the ceremonies were sponsored by various fraternal organizations.

Members of the order of Red men held services in Lincoln Park at the boulder which marks the burial place of David Kennison, last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, and founder of their organization who died in 1852. Addresses were given by J. A. Kapps and W. H. Malone. The Bohemian Memorial Association, camp 30, U. S. W. V., and Post 38, A. L. W. W., held services and decorated graves in the Bohemian National Cemetery; G. A. R. Posts, Nos. 521, 467, and 91, U. S. W. V.; camps Nos. 51 and 58, American Legion Post, No. 232, Posts Nos. 177 and 513, V. F. W., and Camp No. 6 S. of V., held services at Mount Greenwood.

At Rosehill were members of eight posts of the G. A. R.; at Oakwoods five posts. At Rosehill, Colonel Addison Jones of the regular army delivered the principal address.

At Calvary three G. A. R., posts, Veterans of the Spanish-American and Great War held services. Special exercises by Evanstonians also were held at Calvary, following a parade in the northern suburb. More than 50,000 marchers of Polish origin held a parade of their own on the southwest side in honor of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, hero of the Revolutionary War. Memorial services under the auspices of the Polish National Alliance followed.

At Palatine 1,500 school children, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and Veterans of three wars paraded. W. G. Edens, Vice president of the Central Trust Company, made the address.

For the first time in history Knights Templar acted as escort for another organization when they marched with Columbia Post 706, G. A. R., at Forest Home Cemetery.

MAJOR EDWARD KENT ARMSTRONG—TO BE HONORED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STADIUM.

Major Edward Kent Armstrong, Chicago, who was killed while in Red Cross Service in Palestine in 1919, will have a column dedicated to his honor in the new University of Illinois Stadium.

According to a plan adopted by the Executive Committee columns will be erected to each of the 183 Illinois Alumni and students who were killed in the World War. These memorial columns will be directly in front of the stadium gridiron and will surround a court of honor.

In addition to these individual memorial columns for those who died, each of the 75,000 seats in the mammoth new structure may be dedicated to soldiers and sailors of the state and university who fought in the war. Practically \$700,000 has already been raised for the stadium and it is expected that more than \$1,500,000 will be pledged in the nation-wide campaign during the football season next fall.

MRS. EMILY M. CARLISLE STEVENS.

FIFTY YEARS SERVICE IN CHICAGO'S SCHOOLS.

With fifty years of service in the public schools to her credit, Mrs. Emily M. Carlisle Stevens, 210 South Ashland Boulevard, was honored at a dinner in the Great Northern Hotel Tuesday evening, June 21, 1921, by officials and employees of the board of education. It was a surprise party. When Mrs. Stevens, who is retiring from her duties as chief statistician in the educational department, walked into the crystal room of the hotel to keep an engagement with an old friend, she was greeted by cheers of 125 of her associates. Speeches praising Mrs. Stevens were made by Trustee Hart Hanson, Superintendent Mortenson, and Charles E. Gilbert, Secretary. A locket set with pearls was presented by Ambrose B. Wright, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in whose office she has been employed for the last thirty-one years. Mrs. Stevens has been a resident of Chicago for sixty-five years and graduated from the normal school when she was 17 years old. She became teacher in the

Washington School immediately afterward and later she was elected principal of the Scammon school. She was transferred to the board office in 1890.

GRANT'S WAR FLAG TO REMAIN AT TOMB.

The flag which flew from General Grant's field headquarters during the last days of the Civil War and is now among the relics at Grant Tomb on Riverside Drive, New York, is presented to the Grant Monument Association by the will of General Horace Porter. General Porter also left to the Association \$10,000 to aid in the maintenance of the tomb. All of his letters and papers, swords, medals, and other war relics are bequeathed to his daughter, Mrs. Elsie Menden.

MRS. LUCINDA GOODALL CELEBRATES HER ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Lucinda Goodall of Marion, Illinois, celebrated her one hundred and third birthday on June 23, 1921, by helping cook dinner for a big birthday party. Her motto is, work hard, work right, eat meat and bread, and drink coffee, don't fear sun or rain, and treat everybody alike. Mrs. Goodall wears no glasses and often walks several miles. She has three children, thirty grandchildren, forty-two great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grand children.

MRS. HARRIET L. MITCHELL NINETY-SIX YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Harriet L. Mitchell, 96 years old, lays claim to being the oldest voter and Chicago Tribune reader in Oak Park. Mrs. Mitchell lives at 515 North Cuyler Avenue, with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Robinson. She was born in Canada and has been a resident of Illinois since the Civil War. She has two daughters, nine grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren living. Mrs. Mitchell voted at the last two presidential elections, and keeps well informed on all current events.

JUDGE G. W. THOMPSON DIES AT GALESBURG, ILL.

Judge George W. Thompson for twenty-four years judge of the ninth judicial district and for years on the appellate benches of the Second and Third districts, died at his home in Galesburg, Illinois, February 5th after a years illness, aged 71 years.

MRS. MARY FISCHER, DIES AT 110 YEARS OF AGE.

Mrs. Mary Fischer died of old age, February 11th, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Catherine Pakulla at 416 Bixby Court, Chicago. Mrs. Fischer was born in Posen, Poland in May, 1811. She came to the United States forty-three years ago with her daughter and son-in-law, Raymond Pakulla. Despite her advanced age, her faculties were clear up until a few hours before her death. In recent years her eyesight had failed to the extent she was unable to read, but she kept up with current events and was a keen conversationalist on topics of the day. She is survived by five children and eight grandchildren.

DIES AT THE AGE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS.**MRS. SUSIE B. WOODWORTH. KNEW LINCOLN.**

"You are a pretty little girl, are there any more at your home like you?" Mrs. Susie B. Woodworth, who died Monday, February 14, at the age of 100, used to tell her grand children and great-grandchildren how Lincoln took her on his knee when she was 16 years old and said these words to her. Her father Isaac Berner, enlisted with Lincoln in the Black Hawk War and they were friends. Lincoln used to be a visitor at their home in New Salem. Mrs. Woodworth, a resident of Chicago for twenty years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thressa W. Wines, 4632 Kenmore Avenue. She came to Illinois when she was 5 years old. She was born in Overton County, Tennessee. Her grandfather John Witt, fought in the Revolutionary War. Her body will be taken to Lake Maria, Wisconsin for burial in a cemetery near there, where Mrs. Woodworth's husband and three children are already buried.

DR. F. J. V. SKIFF, FIELD MUSEUM DIRECTOR,
DIES IN CHICAGO.

Dr. Frederick James Volney Skiff, director of the Field Museum, Chicago since it was founded more than a quarter of a century ago, died in St. Luke's hospital, Thursday, February 24. He was 70 years old. Death was caused by Angina pectoris, superinduced by a complication of diseases, followed an illness of three days. Dr. Skiff, who lived at the Parkway hotel, 2100 Lincoln Parkway, attended a meeting of the Museum's board of trustees Monday afternoon. Dr. Skiff was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts. He moved to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1870 where he was engaged in newspaper work. Seven years later he went to Colorado as a member of the staff of the Denver Tribune, of which he became editor in 1881. He was a member of the Colorado state legislature in 1885-86, and was later commissioner of immigration and statistics for Colorado. He was deputy commissioner general of the Columbian World's Fair in 1893, chief of staff to the commissioner general of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, director general of the St. Louis exposition in 1901, director in chief of foreign participation at the Panama-Pacific exposition in Seattle in 1911, and director general of the San Francisco exposition in 1915. These activities served as foundation for his international fame. In 1904, Dr. Skiff was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor of France. He was entitled to wear the Order of the Crown of Italy, the order of the Red Eagle of Germany, the Order of the Double Dragon of China, the grand cross of the Sacred Treasure of Japan, as well as decorations bestowed by Leopold of Belgium, Francis Joseph of Austria and other sovereigns. He was sometimes referred to as the "most profusely decorated man in America." Dr. Skiff, who received the degree of master of arts from Colorado College in 1905 and degree of doctor of laws from George Washington University in 1908, was a member of American Institute of Mining Engineers, the International Museum Association of England and of the National Education Association. He is survived by his widow who was Miss Mary R. French of Garrett, Kansas. They were married in 1876. Funeral services were held in the New

England Congregational Church, on Monday afternoon, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus officiated. Burial was in Oakwoods Cemetery.

ORLAND P. BASSETT, EDITOR AND LINCOLN'S
FRIEND DIES.

Orland P. Bassett, a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, died Saturday, February 26, at Pasadena, California, aged 86. Mr. Bassett organized the Pictorial Printing Company of Chicago and was the first horticulturist to commercialize the "American Beauty" rose. He had lived in Pasadena since 1902. Mr. Bassett came from western Pennsylvania to Sycamore, Illinois in the late fifties, and started a newspaper there. In 1868 he came to Chicago and organized the Pictorial Printing Company, of which he was president until 1916, when he founded the florist's firm of Bassett and Washburn. The body was brought to Hinsdale, Illinois for burial.

DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS, EDUCATOR, CLERGY-
MAN, LECTURER AND BIBLIOPHILE, DIES IN
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1921.

Doctor Gunsaulus, prominently identified with Chicago life, first as a preacher and college professor and finally as head of Armour Institute, died early Thursday morning, March 17, at his home 2919 Prairie Avenue. Doctor Gunsaulus was born at Chesterville, Ohio, January 1, 1856. Son of Joseph and Mary Hawley Gunsaulus. Married Anna Long of Parsons, West Virginia, September 20, 1875. J. Ogden Armour pronounced the following eulogy on Doctor Gunsaulus. "No eulogy can do justice to Doctor Gunsaulus. His life was one of achievement; his success lay in helping others to help themselves. He was a wonderful orator, a sound thinker, and a great organizer and, most of all, a real man, who leaves the world better than he found it. No one associated as I have been all my life, with such a lovable character could be other than bowed down with grief at his untimely passing." Doctor Frederick Shannon, rector of Central Church conducted the funeral services in the New England Congregational Church,

March 19, assisted by Dr. Charles W. Gilkey of the Hyde Park Baptist Church and Dr. Clarence T. Brown of the Austin Congregational Church. Active pallbearers were Philip Armour, Eugene Thomas, Charles Stridiron, Alfred Hodge, George Allison and Raymond Thornberg.

BERT LESTON TAYLOR (B. L. T.) DIES.

Humorist, Editor "A Line o Type or Two" on the Chicago Tribune died at his temporary home at 195 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, March 19. He was born in Goshen, Massachusetts, on November 13, 1866, educated at the College of the city of New York. As soon as he was graduated he entered newspaper work, serving as a reporter and as a writer on several weeklies and dailies. Later he was an editor of a newspaper at Greenfield, New Hampshire. In 1895, Mr. Taylor married Miss Emma Bonner of Providence, Rhode Island. The following year he came west and was editor of the Duluth News-Tribune for three years. In 1899 he came to Chicago and began the career in which he became noted. A column known as "A Little about Everything" had been started in the Chicago Journal. Originally it had been intended to contain brief items of news. Gradually these were interspersed with humorous paragraphs and bits of verse. When Mr. Taylor took charge of the column he changed it materially and the column became famous. The editors of "The Tribune", impressed with the originality of his work and style, asked him to join "The Tribune" staff and he began to conduct "A Line o' Type or Two", a column that has been read and commented on all over the world. Its success was immediate. Almost immediately his initials "B. L. T." became as critics often have said, "the most famous initials in America." Proof of this was given by the post office officials, who often forwarded mail addressed only with the initials. In 1903, Mr. Taylor resigned from The Tribune to go to New York, where for six years he was a contributor to Puck and the New York Sun. In 1909 he returned to Chicago and the Tribune and resumed "The Line". He was regarded as the dean of America's column conductors, having developed paragraphing into its present prominent position as a newspaper feature. His

daily mail was voluminous, his contributors numbering thousands. To make the Line became a coveted privilege for which some of the leading literary lights of the country strove. All masked their identity. Conducting "The Line" was only a part of Mr. Taylor's literary labors. He contributed verse and articles, particularly concerning golf, his favorite recreation, to many magazines. In addition he was the author of several books including "The Well in the Wood", published in 1904; "The Charlatans" 1906; "A Line o' Verse or Two", 1911; "The Pipesmoke Carry", 1912; and "Motley Measures", 1913. Mr. Taylor's home was in Glencoe. There survive besides the widow, two daughters, Alva Thoits Taylor and Barbara Leston Taylor.

LOUIS KURZ, FAMOUS ARTIST, FRIEND OF LINCOLN DIES.

Louis Kurz, 87 years old, well known artist and painter of church paintings died at his home at 2141 North Clark Street early Monday morning, March 21st. Mr. Kurz, who was one of the founders of the Art Institute, came to Chicago in 1852. He founded the lithographing house of Kurz and Allison. Mr. Kurz was a friend of Logan, Lincoln, Grant, and Longfellow. During the Civil War Lincoln asked him to make sketches of the battlefields and his pictures were the first to be issued after the close of the war. "Washington's Entry into Trenton" was one of his famous historical paintings. Mr. Kurz is survived by four sons and three daughters.

MEMORIAL TABLET IN HONOR OF LIEUT. DINSMORE ELY, WAR HERO, TO BE PLACED IN THE WINNETKA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

"Like a Liberty bond, it is an investment, not a loss, when a man dies for his country". These words written home by Lieut. Dinsmore Ely, son of Dr. James Owen Ely of Winnetka shortly before he was killed in battle, will be carved in bronze on a memorial tablet to be placed on a wall of the Congregational Church of Winnetka. The design has just

been completed by H. C. Stearns, instructor in design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and bids for casting have been asked. The tablet will be set early in the summer. It was at the request of Doctor Ely that the design was made at the school where Lieutenant Ely formerly was a student. The tablet is the second to be erected for him. The first was erected shortly after the third Liberty Loan drive, started by his \$5,000 life insurance. The Memorial subscription authorized by himself, brought upward of \$1,000,000 from Chicagoans.

**MRS. MARY EMILY BLATCHFORD. HELPED BUILD
UP THE PRIMARY SCHOOL SYSTEM IN CHI-
CAGO. DIED IN PORTLAND, MAINE.**

Mrs. Mary Emily Blatchford active in the establishment of the primary school system in Chicago shortly after the Civil War, and widow of Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, a civic leader in the early days of Chicago, died on March 30 in Portland, Maine, at the home of her son Charles P. Blatchford. Mrs. Blatchford lived for many years at 1111 N. LaSalle St., and was one of the organizers of the Woman's board of Missions. Mrs. Blatchford's husband was one of the two trustees under Walter L. Newberry's will and is the man who planned the Newberry library.

MRS. GEORGE M. PULLMAN. DIES IN PASADENA.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the car builder, George M. Pullman and founder of the city of Pullman, Illinois, died at the Raymond Hotel in Pasadena, California, March 28, at the age of 82 years. Mrs. Pullman was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Sanger of Chicago. In 1867, she was married to Mr. George M. Pullman and they were the parents of two daughters and two sons, Florence, Harriet, George M., Jr., and Walter Sanger. Only two survive. Florence, wife of Frank O. Lowden and Harriet wife of Francis Carolan, of San Francisco. Accompanying the body from California were former Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Low-

den, Miss Harriet Lowden their daughter and Francis Carolan of San Francisco. They were met in Chicago by Mrs. Carolan, Miss Frances Lowden and Pullman Lowden. Funeral services were held Monday, April 4, from the home, 1729 Prairie Avenue, Rev. Charles F. Wishart, former pastor of Second Presbyterian church read the services, assisted by Rev. Josiah Sibley, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Honorary pallbearers selected were: Robert T. Lincoln, Marvin Hughitt, Cyrus McCormick, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, Brig. Gen. C. G. Dawes, Rensselaer W. Cox, John J. Glessner, John S. Runnels, John G. Mitchell, J. Ogden Armour, John D. Field, John A. Spoor, T. W. Robinson, Brode B. Davis, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Dr. Joseph A. Capps, W. J. Chalmers, Dr. Frank Billings, E. F. Bryant and Edward A. Ayer. Burial was at Graceland Cemetery.

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN'S TRIBUTE
TO MRS. PULLMAN.

Chicago has lost one of her most loyal and philanthropic citizens. In the winter of 1862 at Memphis, Tennessee, I first met Miss Harriet Sanger, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Sanger of Chicago. Sherman's Army was mobilizing in that city, preparing for the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the Mississippi River. General Logan was then in command of the 3d division of the 17th Army Corps, commanded by Major-General J. B. McPherson. It is safe to say no more magnificent a body of men than these stalwart volunteer officers and men were ever assembled. The officers were busy all day organizing and training troops for the gigantic movement in the early spring. But in the evening they participated in the social functions which are always given for officers at a military post. Miss Sanger as a most charming and fascinating young woman, had scores of admirers. I frequently chaperoned her, as in those days no young lady appeared at any social or dramatic entertainment without a chaperon. With escort of officers, we rode through the fathomless mud during the occupation of the city, accompanied by the troops on horseback, from hospital to hospital,

laden with all sorts of delicacies for the sick and wounded men who had not been sent north after the siege of Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and the tedious marches before reaching Memphis. Miss Sanger distributed with her own hands thousands of dollars worth of relief to the unfortunate soldiers of 1862. In due time we were ordered north. Miss Sanger taking with her the admiration and heart of more than one gallant officer and the gratitude of many soldiers. As soon as she reached Chicago she joined the army of women workers for the Union soldiers of the Sanitary Commission, as the wife of Mr. George M. Pullman found her unchanged in her generous work for the unfortunate. Increase in wealth only served to inspire her to multiply her charities, encouraged by her generous and indulgent husband and finding opportunity on every hand after the great conflagration of Chicago in 1871. Early and late she was found on her errands of mercy to the homeless, her own home sheltering for days many who had lost their all. Charity was not her only, though the greatest of her virtues. Every enterprise for the advancement of any good thing for Chicago received from her enthusiastic support. She had traveled extensively; her home was filled with art treasures and articles of historic interest. One very remarkable characteristic was her talent for making her home attractive. She was ever ready to supplement her husband's fondness for entertaining and it is probably true that they entertained more distinguished people of our own and other countries in their own home than have any other private persons in the United States. Chicago owes to Mrs. Pullman's memory a full measure of gratitude for what she did in the long ago and up to the day of her death towards maintaining its reputation for progress and hospitality.

MILITARY FUNERAL HELD FOR OVERSEAS NURSE.

Miss Therese Gilligan who died Thursday, April 14, at the United States Army hospital from a complication of diseases contracted in France while an army nurse, was buried on Saturday, April 15, in Chicago. It was one of the first

military funerals ever held for a woman. Miss Gilligan's body was conveyed from the Church to the cemetery on a regulation army caisson, and taps were blown and a firing squad discharged a salute after her body was lowered in the grave. Miss Gilligan whose home was at 743 West Fifty-fourth place was attached to the Juvenile Court for nine years as a nurse. In 1917 she enlisted as an army nurse and served eighteen months overseas. Following her discharge she returned to the Juvenile court, but recently was compelled to give up her work and go to the hospital. The funeral was held under the direction of Delavan Post of the American Legion.

LUCY L. FOWLER, LEADER IN CHICAGO'S EDUCATIONAL AND CIVIC CLUB LIFE, DIES IN CORONADO, CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Lucy L. Fowler, for nearly thirty years a leader in Chicago's Educational and Civic Club life, died April 27, at Coronado, California, where she had lived since 1902. She was 84 years old. Mrs. Fowler, the widow of Attorney James M. Fowler, had been in ill health ever since moving west. Her only surviving child, Mrs. John V. Farwell, formerly Mrs. Dunlap Smith of 229 Lake Shore drive was with her at the time of her death. Lucy Louisa Cones was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Her college work was done at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, New York. In 1859 she came west alone, having obtained a position as teacher in the Madison, Wisconsin High School. In 1863 Miss Cones married Attorney Fowler of Madison. They moved to Chicago ten years later. In 1875 Mrs. Fowler became a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Half-Orphan Asylum, and later a member of the board of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Mrs. Fowler was prominent in organizing the Illinois Training School for Nurses in 1880. She helped organize the Lake Geneva Fresh Air Association which gave poor children a few weeks' annual outing. In 1890 she was elected president of the Chicago Woman's Club, and was also head of the Fortnightly Club. She was also a trustee of the St. Charles State School for Boys until she moved

to California where Mr. Fowler died in 1909. Mayor Washburne appointed her a member of the Chicago School board in 1891. Three years later she was elected a trustee of the University of Illinois. The crowning recognition of Mrs. Fowler's service came in the naming of the Lucy Fowler Technical High School.

PETER REINBERG MEMORIAL PLANNED IN THE FOREST PRESERVE DEER GROVE PARK, ILL.

As a memorial to the late Peter Reinberg, former president of the county board, the Deer Grove Tract of the forest preserve is to be named after him and a bronze tablet bearing his name erected therein, according to an announcement April 25, by forest preserve commissioners. The Deer Grove park is near Palatine, Illinois, about twenty miles from the business center of Chicago.

SIMEON W. KING—ONE OF THE PALLBEARERS FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN, IS DEAD.

Simeon Woodrow King, former United State Commissioner, the last survivor among the men who served as pallbearers at Lincoln's funeral, died Tuesday May 3, at the James C. King home at 360 East Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, at the age of 88 years.

Mr. King was born in Morgan County, Ohio. He was educated at T. Clarkson Taylor's academy in Delaware. Later he took a course at the Union College of Law after coming to this city in 1854. When the Civil war broke out, he was one of the first to answer Lincoln's call for soldiers and served on Governor Richard Yates' Staff at the Battle of Shiloh.

After the war Mr. King was admitted to the bar, a few months later he was appointed United States Commissioner of Northern Illinois by Richard Drummond under the Lincoln administration. For three years Mr. King was county attorney. He was a member of the county board of supervisors and at one time was president of the south town board.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MILAN C. EDSON.

Captain Milan C. Edson who served with Company "D" of the 63d Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War, died on May 7, at Mesa, Arizona.

WILLIAM GROTE, FORMER MAYOR OF ELGIN, DIES.

William Grote former Mayor of Elgin, Illinois, died May 15, 1921. He was born in Hanover, Germany, November 22, 1849, and came to America a poor boy in 1866. At his death he was rated the richest man in Kane County. He was president of the Home National Bank and Vice President of the Home Trust and Savings Bank of Elgin. Mr. Grote was prominently identified with the Republican politics of the State, having been a close friend and adviser to former Governors Yates and Deneen. He was twice a delegate to Republican National Conventions. He was an officer in thirty religious, educational and charitable institutions, and a lay member of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association. For the last twenty-four years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern College of Naperville, Illinois.

MRS. MARY CUNNINGHAM DIES AT URBANA, ILL.

Mrs. Mary Cunningham died at Urbana, Illinois May 16. She had resided for sixty-seven years in Urbana. She and her husband, the late Judge J. O. Cunningham were personal friends of Abraham Lincoln.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES C. PIERCE DIES.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Pierce, head of the American War Memorials Commission, died of pneumonia in France, May 16, 1921. He resigned as rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia to go to war and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Cross of the French Legion.

WORLD WAR NURSE HONORED.

A Chicago heroine of the World War was honored Saturday, May 28, when a memorial tablet was dedicated for Miss Lucile Pepoon, a nurse who died in France. The tablet was placed in Independence Park near a tree planted a year ago in her memory. It is several hundred feet from the home of her parents Dr. and Mrs. Herman S. Pepoon, of 3842 Byron Street. Before volunteering for service Miss Pepoon was in the bureau of medical inspection of the health department. Dr. H. O. Jones, assistant chief of the bureau presided at the exercises, and the dedicatory talk was given by Dr. Henry Spalding, chief of the bureau. Short talks were given by the Rev. A. S. Haskins, and Dr. John Dill Robertson.

WILLIAM E. MASON, 1850-1921.

Representative William E. Mason, Congressman at large from Illinois and former United States Senator, died in his apartment at the Congress Hall Hotel, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1921. He was 71 years old. Heart failure caused his death. He became seriously ill, but rallied and was believed to be on the road to recovery when he suffered a relapse.

Joseph G. Cannon announced the death of Mr. Mason in the House of Representatives immediately after it convened, the House then adjourned without transacting any business. A resolution expressing sorrow and sympathy was offered in the Senate by Senator McCormick of Illinois, and adopted unanimously. Representative Richard Yates, the other Congressman at large from Illinois, issued a statement eulogizing his colleague; he said; "It was his disposition to not only be devoted to duty but also to be the friend of the downtrodden, the oppressed, the 'under dog'. The tortured Cuban in 1918 was the recipient of his strenuous efforts; his burning denunciations of Spanish brutality were not matched or equaled. The sufferer in the World War, and above all the Irishman, he championed and fought for until his latest breath. His place cannot be filled."

William E. Mason.

William E. Mason was esteemed to be one of the nation's wittiest citizens, one of its old time stump speaking, story telling orators, and one of its fighters. A politician since he was six years old, he was born in the village of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, on July 5, 1850. He was one of ten sons of Lewis J. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason and he had four sisters. The elder Mason was a wagon maker and a pioneer. He moved west to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1856. Mason got but 75 cents a day for his labor, and yet he managed to feed those fourteen children and two others whom he and his wife adopted. During the evening he made furniture, and after a time he became proprietor of a hotel and stocked it with home made furniture.

William E. Mason was fifteen years old when his father died. He was thrown on his own resources. He got a job teaching school at Bear Creek and after he had thrashed the biggest boy had little difficulty. In 1868 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and began studying law in the office of Thomas Wethrow, who soon after was appointed general solicitor of a railroad, and moved to Chicago. Mason came with him, remained in his office a year, then studied in the office of John N. Jewett. He was admitted to the bar when he was 21 years old, was elected to the Illinois Legislature before he was 30, and was elected State Senator in 1882.

It was in these years that Mason became known around the stump circuit as an orator, a humorist, a story teller. When he would walk out upon the platform and shake his long black hair and lift his eyebrows, shrug his shoulders, start in telling yarns—he at once caught and held the attention of his audience.

He was elected to Congress in 1889 and was re-elected for the second term. But on his third attempt he was buried in a Democratic landslide. Five years later, in 1897, he was elected to the United States Senate by the Illinois legislature by a strict party vote, receiving 125 votes against 78 for John P. Altgeld. He succeeded Gen. John M. Palmer in the Senate. He became a spectacular figure in the Senate, taking first rank as a ready debator. His reputation won in the house, helped to establish him at once.

Mr. Mason was a persistent advocate of the rural free delivery bill, and championed all bills favoring the rights of labor and attacking trusts and combinations of capital. He was one of the first to advocate the freeing of Cuba. After his defeat for re-election to the Senate in 1903 he was out of Congress for a number of years. He came back as Congressman-at-large for Illinois, put himself over without an organization, without money, without even a headquarters. And he was twice re-elected with the aid of the Thompson-Lundin organization with which he was affiliated. Following the war Congressman Mason became one of the active champions of the Irish Republic, and was the author of resolutions directing American recognition of that republic, and the exchange of diplomatic and consular representatives. In 1873 Mr. Mason married Miss Edith Julia White of Des Moines, Iowa, and they had seven children. The Mason home has their picture in a stained glass window.

There are some, perhaps, who will point to Mason's record during the late war, and call him anything but patriotic. He opposed the declarations of war, the draft, the taking of National Guard troops to France. However, he pointed to a son on the firing line to show that he worked for the prosecution of the War, although he did not believe that America was right in entering it.

JAMES NELSON BUCHANAN, 1849-1921.

James Nelson Buchanan died Wednesday, June 8, at his home, 5555 Kenwood Avenue. He was born October 16, 1849, at the southeast corner of Adams and Dearborn Streets, his parents having come to Chicago in 1839. In 1871 he entered the contracting and real estate business. Mr. Buchanan was a member of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois, representing the second district; charter member of Company A, 1st regiment, Illinois National Guard. He served in the regiment eight and one-half years and retired as Captain. He organized and was elected Colonel of a regiment during the Spanish-American War, but hostilities ceased before the regiment was called into service. He is survived by his widow,

Isadore Berry Buchanan; a daughter Mrs. George H. Lamber-ton; a son, William N. Buchanan, and two brothers, D. C. H. Buchanan and E. P. Buchanan.

**SARAH A. COOKE 94 YEARS OLD RELIGIOUS
WORKER DIES.**

Sarah A. Cooke, better known as "Auntie Cooke, who died Sunday, July 10th, 1921 at the age of 94 years was buried Wednesday at Graceland Cemetery. For more than fifty years she worked almost night and day in missions, hospitals and churches. When the late Rev. D. L. Moody started out as an evangelist she was instrumental in leading him into the experience of "the baptism of the spirit", to which he attributed his great success in evangelistic work.

**EUGENE W. FARRAR, FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN
DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS DIES.**

Eugene W. Farrar, first white child born in Dupage County, Illinois, died in Downers Grove Monday, July 25, 1921, his home was only two blocks from the site of his log cabin birthplace. He was born July 24, 1835, and his life has been spent in Downers Grove. He served in the Civil War as a Sergeant in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry. He married Martha J. Carpenter in Downers Grove in 1866, and she survives him, with their four sons and two daughters.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PICTURES AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

- Bakeless, John M. A. The Economic Causes of Modern Wars. David A. Wells Prize Essay. Gift of William College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.
- Belleville, Illinois. Anniversary Edition. Official Directory and Year Book of the First Presbyterian Church of Belleville, Illinois. 1914-1915. Rev. Charles A. Highfield, Pastor. Gift of Judge H. Halbert, Belleville, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Year Book, Aurora Chapter, D. A. R., 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. David J. Peffers, 288 Downer Place, Aurora, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, D. A. R., Bloomington, Illinois. Year Books 1899 to 1921, except for the years, 1900-1901, 1907-1908. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. James R. Riggs, 603 East Mulberry St., Bloomington, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Shadrach Bond Chapter, D. A. R., Carthage, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Mary L. T. Newcomer, Carthage, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, Charleston, Illinois Chapter, D. A. R. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Miss Etta Nott, Charleston, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., 1921-1922. Gift of Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Chicago, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Governor Bradford Chapter, D. A. R., Danville, Illinois. Year Books, 1909 to 1922. Gift of Mrs. J. W. Hunter and Mrs. Charles E. Wilkinson, Danville, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Stephen Decatur Chapter, D. A. R. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. E. L. Pegram, Decatur, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Dixon Chapter, No. 418. Year Book 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Miss Anna G. Pratt, Dixon, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R. Year Book, 1921-1922, Effingham, Illinois. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. C. F. Burkhardt.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Fort Dearborn Chapter, D. A. R., Evanston, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Cor. Sec., Mrs. Willard L. Pollard, Evanston, Ills.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Rebecca Parke Chapter, D. A. R. Year Books, 1912-1920. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. A. I. Sargent, 393 N. Cherry st., Galesburg, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Benjamin Mills Chapter, D. A. R., Greenville, Illinois. Year Book 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. F. E. Watson, Greenville, Illinois.

- Daughters of the American Revolution. Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, D. A. R. Year Book 1921-1922, Jacksonville, Illinois. Gift of Miss Effie Epler.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Mattoon, Illinois, Chapter No. 71. Year Book 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Miss Emily Dole Oblinger, Mattoon, Ills.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Mary Little Deere Chapter, D. A. R., Moline, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of Miss Lucy D. Evans, Moline, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. The Puritan & Cavalier Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois. Year Book 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. J. Clyde McCoy, Monmouth, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Joel Pace Chapter D. A. R., Mount Vernon, Illinois. Year Book, 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. W. T. Pace.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. George Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R. Year Book 1921-1922, Oak Park, Illinois. Gift of Mrs. Theo. L. Condon, Oak Park, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, D. A. R., Paris, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. W. T. Scott, Paris, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. James Halstead Senior Chapter, D. A. R., Robinson, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of Mrs. Katherine B. Newlin.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Fort Armstrong Chapter, D. A. R., Rock Island, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Miss Clara Whitman, Rock Island, Illinois.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. George Sornberger Chapter, D. A. R., Victoria, Illinois. Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. I. R. Gordon.
- Daughters of the American Revolution. Daniel Chapman Chapter, D. A. R., Vienna, Ill. Year Book (Typewritten), 1921-1922. Gift of Mrs. P. T. Chapman, Regent, Vienna, Illinois.
- Felt, Dorr E. *Radicalism in Great Britain*. January 24, 1921. Gift of Dorr E. Felt.
- Houck, Louis. *Boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase*. Pub. 1901. Houck, Louis. *Memorial Sketches*. 1915. Gift of Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
- Huguenots. *Story of the Huguenots*. By Henry A. DuPont. Gift of Henry A. DuPont, 1711 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
- Lincoln, Abraham. Address by James M. Coburn, read at Westminster Congregational Church, Kansas City, Missouri, February 10, 1921. Gift of Mr. Purd B. Wright, Librarian Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Lincoln, Abraham. *Banquet, Programme and Menu of Lincoln Day Dinner held February 12, 1921*. Gift of Mr. P. B. Warren, Springfield, Illinois.
- Lincoln, Abraham. *Life of Abraham Lincoln in the Chinese language*. Gift of the Commercial Press Ltd. Sales Office, C. 453, Honan Road, Shanghai, China.
- Lincoln, Abraham. Kharas, (Dr.) Theodore. *Lincoln: A Master of Efficiency*. Gift of Dr. Theodore Kharas, White Haven, Pennsylvania.
- Lincoln, Abraham. Piece of wood from roof of home at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Bush Johnston, December 2, 1819. Gift of Rev. Louis A. Warren, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Presented to the Society at Annual Meeting, May 21, 1921.

- Lincoln, Abraham. Souvenir of Lincoln National Park, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Gift of Rev. Louis A. Warren, Kentucky.
- Newspaper. Framed New York Herald, April 15, 1865. Gift of C. E. Filson, Chapin, Illinois, Grandson of William J. Patterson, of the 101st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
- Pageant. The Path of Progress. Gift of the author, Annah Robinson Watson, Memphis, Tennessee.
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Independence Hall, The National Museum, Independence Hall Group. Its History and Growth. 14 p 12°. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Issued by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of City Property, 1921.
- Robertson, D. D. The Works of William Robertson, D. D. To which is prefixed an account of his life and writings, by the Rev. Robert Lynam, A. M. Vols. VIII, IX, X, XI. London, 1824. Printed for William Baynes & Son. Gift of Miss Martha Wilson, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ills.
- St. Clair County, Illinois. Historical Sketch of the County of St. Clair from Early Times to the Present, prepared for the Fourth of July Celebration, 1876. By Edward William West. Gift of Judge William H. Halbert, Belleville, Illinois.
- Saddle bag carried through the Revolutionary War by Colonel Jabez Gross. Gift of Kirke D. Gross, Edwardsville, Illinois.
- Whig, American and Democratic Review, 12 Vols. 1837-1849, 1845-1851. Gift of Mr. Albert Thompson, Fullerton, Nebraska.
- White, (Rev.) John C. Sec. Journal of the 44th Annual Synod, Episcopal Church—Diocese of Springfield. Held in Pekin, Illinois, May 11, 1921.